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BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 09-44* *November 6th, 2009*

- **Unemployment rate climbs to highest level in six years, rising to 8.3% in October**
- **Building permits drop in September**
- **Aquaculture production remains stable in 2008**

Labour Force

- **British Columbia's unemployment rate jumped to 8.3% (*seasonally adjusted*) in October, reaching its highest level since September 2003.** With the latest increase in the jobless rate, the incidence of unemployment in BC is now only marginally lower than the Canadian average (8.6%).

The increase in BC's jobless rate was driven by a drop in employment (-0.6%, or a loss of 12,900 jobs) combined with an 8,100-strong increase (+0.3%) in the number of people who were either working or looking for work.

October's decline in employment reversed most of the job gains in September. Job losses were concentrated in the goods sector, where employment fell 2.0%. Workers in manufacturing (-7.2%) were particularly hard hit. Construction (-0.3%) employment inched back as well, but other industries in the goods sector were hiring workers.

In the service sector, job losses were modest (-0.2%) and were concentrated in a few industries, primarily information, culture & recreation (-3.3%), educational services (-2.1%), public administration (-1.7%) and retail & wholesale trade (-0.9%). The accommodation & food services industry posted a second month of solid job growth (+1.6%) after reducing its workforce earlier in the year.

Employment was down in both the public (-1.3%) and private (-1.4%) sectors, but self-employment increased significantly (+2.8%). The number of full-time jobs was unchanged from September while part-time employment shrank 2.5%. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **The Canadian unemployment rate inched up to 8.6% in October, with a decrease of 43,200 (-0.3%) in the number of people with jobs.** Jobless rates were up in all but two provinces. Saskatchewan (5.3%) and Manitoba (5.8%) continued to have the lowest unemployment rates in the country.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Among the regions, unemployment rates were lowest in Northeast (7.2%, *three-month-moving average*), Thompson-Okanagan (7.3%) and Mainland/Southwest (7.4%).** Unemployment rates remained well into the double-digits in Cariboo (11.5%) and North Coast/Nechako (10.0%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **The jobless rate among Aboriginal youth (aged 15-24) in October was 22.9% (*3-month moving average, unadjusted*), 9.4 percentage points higher than a year earlier.** Among non-Aboriginal youth, the jobless rate was significantly lower, at 13.0%, an increase of just 4.7 percentage points relative to October 2008. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

The Economy

- **The value of building permits issued by BC municipalities fell 27.3% (*seasonally adjusted*) in September, the largest decline in the country.** The decrease was due entirely to less planned activity in the non-residential (-9.0%) sector. Permits for institutional & government

Report **Characteristics of Immigrants and Non-Immigrants in British Columbia**

Did you know...

69% of Canadians aged 55 and over have Internet access at home, up markedly from 57% in 2006. *Source: Ipsos Canada*

buildings plummeted (-90.1%), and there were also significant declines in the value of permits issued for industrial (-59.1%) and commercial (-38.1%) projects. On the other hand, residential buildings (+39.0%) saw a substantial surge in activity, recovering from a 6.3% slowdown in August.

Permits were down in all four of the province's census metropolitan areas, with a 79.5% plunge in the Kelowna area leading the trend. Victoria (-10.4%) also posted a double-digit downturn in planned spending, while the province's largest city (-2.4%) and Abbotsford-Mission (-1.8%) saw more moderate decreases.

A much different pattern was seen on the National scene. Canadian permits climbed 1.6%, as heightened activity in some of the more populous provinces, such as Ontario (+5.7%), Quebec (+10.7%) and Alberta (+13.8%), was combined with further increases in other parts of the country. Manitoba, Newfoundland and BC were the only provinces to post declines. Canadian residential permits (+9.4% to $3.2 billion) reached their highest level since September of 2008, an increase largely attributable to increased residential activity in BC and Ontario. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Total production from British Columbia's aquaculture producers, at 81,000 tonnes in 2008, remained relatively unchanged (-0.5%) from 2007 levels.** While output of shellfish (clams, oysters, mussels, scallops, etc.) dropped sharply (-27.1%), production of finfish (salmon, trout, steelhead, etc.), was higher (+3.2%).

While aquaculture output remained steady, the total dollar value of BC's aquaculture products has climbed (+4.1%). In terms of value per tonne, BC's aquaculture producers saw a 4.6% rise last year to over $5,200/tonne from slightly more than $5,000/tonne in 2007.

Structural changes, such as consolidations and closures, continued to affect the Canadian industry in 2008. Nationally, aquaculture production dipped 5.5% in 2008 while total value of production was off 9.8%. Total exports of farmed salmon were up six percent but farmed mussel exports declined (-3%) compared to 2007. The majority of Canadian aquaculture exports (95%) are destined for the United States and much of the remaining five percent is shipped to France, Japan and Taiwan. *Data Source: S.C. Catalogue no. 23-222-XIE*

Fertility & Parental Benefits

- **Approximately 46% of individuals in a couple relationship deem access to parental benefits to be a "very important" factor when deciding to have a child.** Women (54%) are more likely than men (38%) to report that such benefits would play a role in their decision-making. Couples who already have a child, those who are part of a dual-earner household and those who make less than $100,000 a year are among the most likely to consider access to parental benefits when making fertility choices.

Data Source: S.C. Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE

The Nation

- **Canada's hotel and motel operators continued to have a less than rosy outlook for the fourth quarter of 2009.** Of those surveyed, the balance of opinion as to whether occupancy rates will be up or down was -57, as nearly two-thirds (65%) anticipated rates to be lower than in the same quarter last year, while just eight percent expected them to rise. More hotel managers also felt that average daily room rates will be lower (58%) for the remainder of the year, while few anticipated a rise (7%).

Regional economic conditions continue to be a concern for hoteliers, with 64% citing this as a business impediment. Excess room supply (36%) and exchange rate fluctuations (27%) were also mentioned as potential hindrances. Only 11% of hoteliers reported no current difficulties. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

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originally published in
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Characteristics of Immigrants and Non-Immigrants in British Columbia

Immigrant Population

According to the 2006 Census, immigrants represented more than one quarter (27.5%) of British Columbia's population. Aside from the obvious language, ethnic and cultural differences, are immigrants really that different from non-immigrants? This analysis focuses on several Census characteristics, drawing comparisons between BC's immigrant population and its non-immigrant population. It also examines differences between established immigrants and more recent immigrants.

For the purpose of this analysis, the following terms are used:

Well-established immigrants: those who arrived in Canada before 1991

Somewhat established immigrants: those who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1995

Quite recent immigrants: those who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2000; and

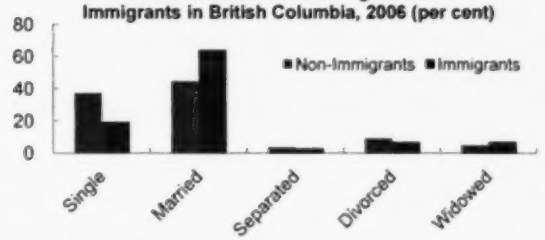
Very recent immigrants: those who arrived in Canada between 2001 and 2006

Marital Status and Family Characteristics

Among the population 15 years and over, BC's immigrants were much more likely than non-immigrants to be legally married (and not separated) and less likely to be single (never legally married), separated or divorced. However, immigrants were more likely to be widowed than non-immigrants.

Immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1991 (well-established) were more likely to be divorced than those who arrived more recently.

Marital Status of Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in British Columbia, 2006 (per cent)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Some of the differences can be explained by the aging of well-established immigrants. One third (32.7%) of well-established immigrants were 65 years and over in 2006, compared to just 4 per cent of very recent immigrants. In comparison, for the non-immigrant population, just over one in ten (11.4%) were 65 years and over. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that nearly one tenth (9.9%) of well-established immigrants were widowed in 2006, compared to only 2.3 per cent of very recent immigrants.

On the other hand, while there were no well-established immigrants under 15 years of age, very recent immigrants had the highest percentage (17.9%) of young people under 15 among the immigrant population. In comparison, over one fifth (21.5%) of non-immigrants were under the age of 15. For immigrants overall, only 4.7 per cent were under 15.

Non-Immigrants and Immigrants by Age Group and Period of Immigration

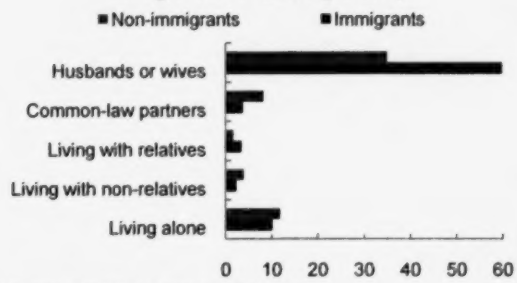
British Columbia, 2006	Under 15	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+
	(per cent)				
Non-Immigrants	21.5	14.6	41.7	10.8	11.4
Total Immigrants	4.7	8.9	48.7	15.7	21.0
Well-established (before 1991)	0.0	2.5	40.7	24.2	32.7
Somewhat established (1991 to 1995)	2.3	15.2	59.4	10.9	12.1
Quite recent (1996 to 2000)	10.0	18.0	58.4	7.8	5.9
Very recent (2001 to 2006)	17.9	16.0	56.7	5.4	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

When looking at family status, immigrants were much more likely (59.7%) to be husbands or wives (in a Census family[1]) than non-immigrants (35.0%). Just as immigrants were more likely to be legally married, they were also much less likely (3.7%) to be living in a common-law relationship than non-immigrants (8.2%). However, well-established immigrants were more likely (4.6%) to be living in a common-law relationship than very recent immigrants (2.8%).

For those who were not in a census family, immigrants were twice as likely (3.4%) to be living with relatives than non-immigrants (1.7%), and less likely (2.3%) to be living with non-relatives only than non-immigrants (4.0%). Immigrants were slightly less likely to be living alone. Just over one in ten (10.1%) immigrants lived alone, compared to 11.9 per cent of non-immigrants.

Family Status of Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, 2006 (per cent)



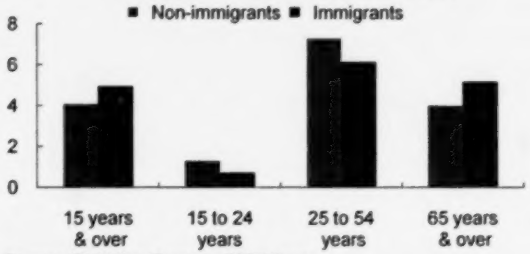
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

[1] Census families are classified into: married couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either or both partners), and lone-parent families (a single parent living with one or more of their children, regardless of the age of the children - the child must not be living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children). A lone parent can also be living with their grandchild(ren), provided the grandchild is not living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children, and their parents are not present.

A family person can be a spouse, a common-law partner, a lone parent, or a child in a Census family. A non-family person is not part of a Census family, and can be living with other relatives, non-relatives or alone.

Immigrants were slightly more likely (4.9%) to be lone parents than non-immigrants (4.1%). Young immigrants (those aged 15 to 24) were not accountable for this, as only 0.7 per cent were lone parents (compared to 1.3% of non-immigrants aged 15 to 24). However, among the population aged 65 and over, 5.2 per cent of immigrants were lone parents compared to 4.0 per cent of non-immigrants. Within the 25 to 54 year age group, 6.1 per cent of immigrants were lone parents compared to 7.3 per cent of non-immigrants.

Per cent of Lone Parent Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, by Age Group, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Work Activity

The labour force participation rate of immigrants aged 15 and over was considerably lower (59.8%) than that of their non-immigrant counterparts (68.7%), while their unemployment rate was slightly higher (6.1% compared to 5.9%). Immigrants were more likely (17.1%) to be self-employed than non-immigrants (13.2%) and were also slightly more likely (0.5%) than non-immigrants (0.3%) to work as unpaid family members.

Labour Force Characteristics of the Population 15 Years and Over in BC, 2006

	Non-Immigrants	Immigrants
Participation rate (%)	68.7	59.8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	6.1
Wage earners (%)	86.5	82.4
Self-employed (%)	13.2	17.1
Unpaid family workers (%)	0.3	0.5

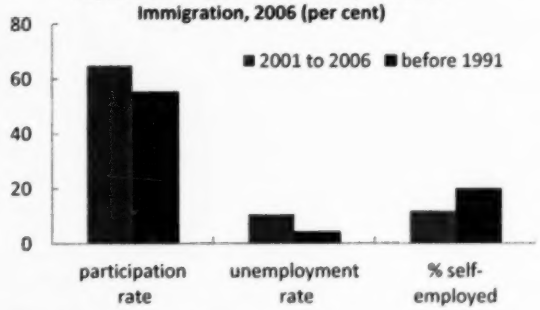
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

*The **participation rate** is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The **labour force** is comprised of persons 15 years and over who were either employed or unemployed. The **unemployed** are those who were actively looking for work. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.*

Very recent (arrived between 2001 and 2006) immigrants aged 15 and over were more likely (65%) to participate in the labour force than well-established (arrived before 1991) immigrants (55.4%) and their unemployment rate (10.6%) was more than twice that of well-established immigrants (4.4%). In addition, very recent immigrants were less likely to be self-employed (12%) than well-established immigrants (20%) in the same age group.

Both immigrant and non-immigrant men had higher participation rates than their female counterparts, and lower unemployment rates. The unemployment rate was highest (12.7%) for female immigrants who came to Canada between 2001 and 2006, and lowest (4.1%) for male immigrants who arrived before 1991.

Labour Force Characteristics of BC's Immigrant Population, 15 years and over, by Period of Immigration, 2006 (per cent)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

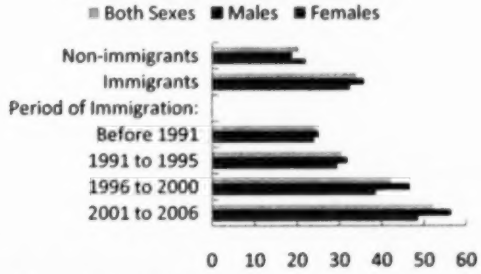
Education

More than one third (34.0%) of immigrants aged 25 to 54 had a university certificate, diploma or degree (bachelor's level or above) compared to one fifth (20.4%) of non-immigrants. Immigrants were slightly less likely (10.7%) to have no certificate, diploma or degree (less than high school) than non-immigrants (11.5%).

Among immigrants aged 25 to 54, recent immigrants were more likely to have a university degree than established immigrants. Indeed, over half (52.2%) of the immigrants who arrived between 2001 and 2006 had a university degree compared to one quarter (24.5%) of immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1991.

When looking at gender, a higher percentage of 25 to 54 year old non-immigrant women (22.1%) had some kind of university certification compared to non-immigrant men (18.7%). Among immigrants, however, the tables are turned, with a higher proportion of immigrant men (35.7%) holding university credentials compared to immigrant women (32.5%) in the same age group. This gap is even wider among the more recent immigrants. Although nearly half (48.7%) of the women aged 25 to 54 who immigrated to Canada between 2001 and 2006 had university credentials, among their male counterparts, 56.4 per cent had a university certificate, diploma or degree (bachelor's level or above).

Per cent of BC's Population Aged 25 to 54 with University Credentials (by immigration status, period of immigration and sex) 2006



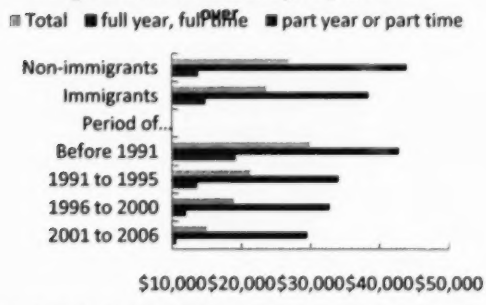
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Earnings and Income

Despite higher education credentials, immigrants took home only 88% of the earnings of non-immigrants. In 2005, the median employment income for immigrants aged 15 and over was $23,693 compared to $26,974 for non-immigrants. For those working full year/full time, the disparity was even greater. While the median employment income for immigrants working full year/full time was $38,469, for non-immigrants it was $43,973. However, immigrants who worked part year or part time fared better. Their median employment income in 2005 was higher ($14,901) than that of non-immigrants ($13,849).

When comparing immigrants by period of immigration, established immigrants took home a bigger paycheque than recent immigrants, whether they worked full time/full year or part time/part year. Well-established (arrived before 1991) immigrants working full time/full year had a 2005 median employment income ($42,798) close to that of non-immigrants ($43,973). However, very recent (arrived between 2001 and 2006) immigrants had a median employment income of only $29,484 in 2005.

2005 Median Employment Income of BC Non-immigrants and Immigrants, by Period of Immigration and Work Activity, 15 years and over



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

While wages and salaries accounted for 71.1 per cent of total income for non-immigrants, they were responsible for only 64.5 per cent of total income for immigrants. However, the proportion of income from self-employment was higher for immigrants (6.2%) than it was for non-immigrants (5.6%). Immigrants also had higher percentages of investment income and pension income.

Immigrants had a considerably higher percentage of income from government transfer payments (13.3%) than non-immigrants (9.7%). For established immigrants, income from pensions and GIS (guaranteed income supplement) were the main contributors, while for more recent immigrants, child benefits and employment insurance benefits provided the largest shares.

Overall, the median total income of non-immigrants in 2005 was $27,063 compared to $21,373 for immigrants. Well-established immigrants ($26,328) had twice the median total income of very recent immigrants ($13,417) in 2005.

Composition of Total Income in 2005 for BC Non-immigrants and Immigrants, by Period of Immigration, 15 years and over

	Non-immigrants	Immigrants
Wages and salaries %	71.1	64.5
Self-employment income %	5.6	6.2
Investment income %	5.0	6.7
Pensions/Superannuation/Annuities %	6.6	7.2
Other money income %	1.9	2.2
Government transfer payments %	9.7	13.3
Median income $	**27,063**	**21,373**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

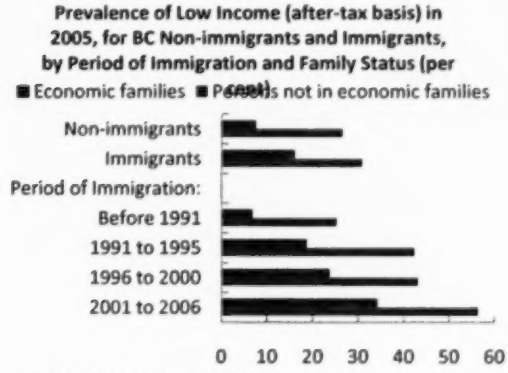
Low Income

The prevalence of low income was much more pronounced for the immigrant population. On an after-tax basis, immigrants in economic families[2] were twice as likely (16%) to be living in straitened circumstances in 2005 as non-immigrants (7.5%). Well-established immigrants (arrived before 1991) in economic families fared best, with a low income incidence of

[2] Economic family: refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. For the 2006 Census, foster children are considered economic family persons. The economic family is broader in scope than the Census family.

only 6.7 per cent. In comparison, 34.2 per cent of very recent immigrants (arrived between 2001 and 2006) in economic families were considered low income.

For persons not in economic families, the incidence of low income (after-tax basis) was much greater for both immigrants (30.9%) and non-immigrants (26.6%). Again, well-established immigrants fared much better, with one quarter (25.3%) living in low income circumstances compared to more than half (56.5%) of very recent immigrants.


Prevalence of Low Income (after-tax basis) in 2005, for BC Non-immigrants and Immigrants, by Period of Immigration and Family Status (per cent)
Economic families
Persons not in economic families
Non-immigrants
Immigrants
Period of Immigration:
Before 1991
1991 to 1995
1996 to 2000
2001 to 2006
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Measurement of Low Income

Measures of low income known as low income cut-offs (LICOs) are based on Census income data and family expenditure patterns.

Expenditure patterns indicate that Canadian families spend about 50% of their total income on food, shelter and clothing. It is arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be in 'straitened' circumstances.

The initial LICOs were based upon the total income, before tax, of families and persons 15 years and over not in economic families. In a similar fashion to the derivation of low income cut-offs based upon total income, cut-offs are estimated independently for economic families and persons not in economic families based upon family expenditure and income after tax. Consequently, the low income after-tax cut-offs are set at after-tax income levels, where 20 percentage points more of after-tax income than the average is spent on food, shelter and clothing.

– Statistics Canada

Conclusion

It is clear that more than a good education is required for a successful immigration outcome. This is especially true for the most recent immigrants, who are the most educated, yet take home the least earnings. While it may take time to gain work experience, master the English language, or upgrade qualifications, once established, immigrants out-perform the non-immigrant population in many areas, indicating that the going should get easier for immigrants the longer they remain in Canada.

Table 1: Marital Status of Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, by Period of Immigration, 2006 Census

		Total population 15 years and over	Never legally married (single)	Legally married (and not separated)	Separated, but still legally married	Divorced	Widowed
Non-immigrants (number)		2,283,665	858,825	1,023,360	78,770	210,085	112,625
% of non-immigrants		100.0	37.6	44.8	3.4	9.2	4.9
Total Immigrants (number)		1,066,595	206,250	684,355	29,850	71,955	74,180
% of total immigrants		100.0	19.3	64.2	2.8	6.7	7.0
. . . by Period of Immigration:							
Before 1991 (well-established)	#	605,685	79,315	392,860	19,040	54,285	60,185
% of immigrants before 1991		100.0	13.1	64.9	3.1	9.0	9.9
1991 to 1995 (somewhat established)	#	161,375	46,365	97,405	4,035	7,180	6,385
% of immigrants 1991 to 1995		100.0	28.7	60.4	2.5	4.4	4.0
1996 to 2000 (quite recent)	#	153,415	43,690	96,250	3,320	5,970	4,190
% of immigrants 1996 to 2000		100.0	28.5	62.7	2.2	3.9	2.7
2001 to 2006 (very recent)	#	146,120	36,885	97,840	3,455	4,520	3,415
% of immigrants 2001 to 2006		100.0	25.2	67.0	2.4	3.1	2.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, September 2009

Table 2: Age of Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, by Period of Immigration, 2006 Census

		Total - Age groups	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
Non-immigrants (number)		2,890,255	619,965	422,005	1,206,355	311,220	330,720
% of non-immigrants		100.0	21.5	14.6	41.7	10.8	11.4
Total Immigrants (number)		1,115,005	52,540	99,015	542,915	186,465	234,065
% of total immigrants		100.0	4.7	8.9	48.7	16.7	21.0
. . . by Period of Immigration:							
Before 1991 (well-established)	#	602,655	-	14,900	245,110	145,675	196,970
% of immigrants before 1991		100.0	-	2.5	40.7	24.2	32.7
1991 to 1995 (somewhat established)	#	164,870	3,835	25,140	97,885	18,005	20,005
% of immigrants 1991 to 1995		100.0	2.3	15.2	59.4	10.9	12.1
1996 to 2000 (quite recent)	#	170,040	17,010	30,550	99,260	13,210	10,005
% of immigrants 1996 to 2000		100.0	10.0	18.0	58.4	7.8	5.9
2001 to 2006 (very recent)	#	177,440	31,695	28,430	100,665	9,570	7,085
% of immigrants 2001 to 2006		100.0	17.9	16.0	56.7	5.4	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, September 2009

Table 3: Family Characteristics of Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, by Period of Immigration, 2006 Census

		Total population in private households	Census family persons*				Persons not in census families		
			Husbands or wives	Common-law partners	Lone parents	Children in census families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Non-immigrants (number)		2,890,255	1,010,630	238,125	118,090	1,016,180	49,660	114,975	342,605
% of non-immigrants			35.0	8.2	4.1	35.2	1.7	4.0	11.9
Total Immigrants (number)		1,115,005	665,235	41,610	55,100	177,565	37,610	25,655	112,225
% of total immigrants			59.7	3.7	4.9	15.9	3.4	2.3	10.1
. . . by Period of Immigration:									
Before 1991 (well-established)	#	602,655	385,820	27,880	33,860	32,970	18,755	13,130	90,240
% of immigrants before 1991			64.0	4.6	5.6	5.5	3.1	2.2	15.0
1991 to 1995 (somewhat estab.)	#	164,870	94,070	4,800	8,655	38,335	6,865	3,335	8,820
% of immigrants 1991 to 1995			57.1	2.9	5.2	23.3	4.2	2.0	5.3
1996 to 2000 (quite recent)	#	170,040	92,710	4,000	6,740	50,690	5,585	3,500	6,810
% of immigrants 1996 to 2000			54.5	2.4	4.0	29.8	3.3	2.1	4.0
2001 to 2006 (very recent)	#	177,440	92,645	4,935	5,845	55,570	6,410	5,690	6,355
% of immigrants 2001 to 2006			52.2	2.8	3.3	31.3	3.6	3.2	3.6

** Census families are: married or common-law couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), lone parent families (a single parent living with one or more of their children, regardless of the age of the children - the child must not be living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children). A lone parent can also be living with their grandchild(ren), provided the grandchild is not living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children, and their parents are not present.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt Prepared by: BC Stats, September 2009

Table 4: Lone Parent Status of Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, by Gender and Age, 2006 Census

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Non-immigrants	Immigrants
Population 15 years and over	2,890,255	1,115,005	1,435,665	529,220	1,454,590	585,780
Lone parents (number)	118,090	55,100	24,795	10,400	93,300	44,690
Lone parents (per cent)	4.1	4.9	1.7	2.0	6.4	7.6
Population 15 to 24 years	422,005	99,015	216,725	50,515	205,275	48,510
Lone parents (number)	5,470	715	845	225	4,625	495
Lone parents (per cent)	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.0
Population 25 to 54 years	1,206,355	542,915	596,870	249,775	609,485	293,145
Lone parents (number)	87,795	33,325	17,695	5,640	70,095	27,690
Lone parents (per cent)	7.3	6.1	3.0	2.3	11.5	9.4
Population 65 years and over	330,720	234,065	150,500	110,320	180,215	123,740
Lone parents (number)	13,290	12,075	2,770	2,420	10,520	9,655
Lone parents (per cent)	4.0	5.2	1.8	2.2	5.8	7.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt Prepared by: BC Stats, September 2009

Table 5: Labour Force Characteristics of Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, 15 years and over, 2006 Census

		Immigrants by Period of Immigration				
	Non-immigrants	Total	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
Population 15 years and over	2,283,665	1,066,595	605,680	161,375	153,415	146,115
In the labour force	1,568,285	637,770	335,295	104,525	103,025	94,925
Employed	1,475,325	598,730	320,625	97,875	95,345	84,875
Unemployed	92,960	39,045	14,665	6,650	7,675	10,050
Not in the labour force	715,385	428,825	270,385	56,850	50,395	51,190
Participation rate	68.7	59.8	55.4	64.8	67.2	65.0
Participation rate, males	73.3	65.9	61.4	70.3	73.3	72.6
Participation rate, females	64.2	54.3	49.7	60.0	61.8	58.5
Employment rate	64.6	56.1	52.9	60.7	62.1	58.1
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	4.4	6.4	7.4	10.6
Unemployment rate, males	5.9	5.3	4.1	5.7	6.4	8.5
Unemployment rate, females	6.0	7.0	4.7	7.0	8.6	12.7
Labour force 15 years and over	1,568,285	637,770	335,295	104,525	103,025	94,925
Class of worker - Not applicable*	19,950	12,705	3,875	2,280	2,530	4,025
All classes of worker	1,548,335	625,065	331,420	102,245	100,495	90,905
Wage earners	1,339,735	515,155	263,775	86,160	85,620	79,600
% wage earners	86.5	82.4	79.6	84.3	85.2	87.6
Self-employed	204,395	107,085	66,190	15,560	14,425	10,910
% self-employed	13.2	17.1	20.0	15.2	14.4	12.0
Unpaid family workers	4,205	2,830	1,465	525	455	395
% unpaid family workers	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4

* In the labour force but unemployed since before January 1, 2005.

*The **labour force** is comprised of persons 15 years and over who were either employed or unemployed. The **unemployed** are those who were actively looking for work. The **participation rate** is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, September 2009

Table 6: Highest Level of Education Among Non-Immigrants and Immigrants in BC, Aged 25 to 54, 2006 Census

		Immigrants by Period of Immigration			
	Non-immigrants	Total	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
Total population 25 to 54 years	1,211,545	544,095	245,705	98,035	99,445	100,910
No certificate, diploma or degree	139,630	57,985	30,950	11,165	8,550	7,315
% with no cert/dipl/degree	*11.5*	*10.7*	*12.6*	*11.4*	*8.6*	*7.2*
% males with no cert/dipl/degree	*13.7*	*10.6*	*12.8*	*11.5*	*7.7*	*6.7*
% females with no cert/dipl/degree	*9.4*	*10.7*	*12.4*	*11.3*	*9.3*	*7.7*
Certificate, diploma or degree	1,071,915	486,110	214,745	86,870	90,900	93,595
High school certif. or equivalent	340,720	120,440	60,485	24,145	20,390	15,420
Apprenticeship/trades cert/dipl	158,475	44,510	27,215	7,555	5,325	4,410
Other non-university cert/dipl	267,205	88,455	48,690	15,525	13,095	11,150
Univ cert/dipl below bachelor	58,210	47,890	18,090	9,680	10,160	9,960
University certif/diploma/degree	247,310	184,820	60,270	29,960	41,930	52,655
% with univ cert/dipl/degree	*20.4*	*34.0*	*24.5*	*30.6*	*42.2*	*52.2*
% males with univ cert/dipl/degree	*18.7*	*35.7*	*25.1*	*31.8*	*46.6*	*56.4*
% females with univ cert/dipl/degr	*22.1*	*32.5*	*24.0*	*29.6*	*38.7*	*48.7*
Bachelor's degree	167,880	114,525	39,110	19,100	25,875	30,435
Univ cert/dipl above bachelor	24,435	17,315	5,890	3,060	3,585	4,775
Degree in med/dent/vet/optom	6,210	6,300	2,620	1,040	1,205	1,430
Master's degree	42,540	39,160	10,595	5,540	9,420	13,600
Earned doctorate	6,240	7,520	2,050	1,220	1,840	2,415

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, September 2009

Table 7: 2005 Income of BC Non-Immigrants and Immigrants (15 years and over) by Period of Immigration, 2006 Census

	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
Median employment income $	26,974	23,693	29,968	21,346	18,915	14,984
Median employment income $ (full year, full time)	43,973	38,469	42,798	34,086	32,778	29,484
Median employment income $ (part yr or pt time)	13,849	14,901	19,273	13,686	12,045	10,625
Total population 15 years and over with income in 2005 by composition of total income %						
Employment income %	76.7	70.6	65.8	80.3	83.7	80.7
Wages and salaries %	71.1	64.5	59.7	74.4	77.1	74.9
Self-employment income %	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.9
Investment income %	5.0	6.7	7.5	5.0	4.5	5.5
Retirement pensions/superannuation/annuities %	6.6	7.2	9.7	1.5	1.2	1.4
Other money income %	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.8
Government transfer payments %	9.7	13.3	14.8	11.3	8.4	9.5
Old Age Security pensions and GIS* %	2.6	4.7	5.9	4.3	0.9	0.3
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits %	3.4	4.1	5.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Child benefits %	0.9	1.4	0.7	2.5	2.9	4.0
Employment Insurance benefits %	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.6
Other income from government sources %	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.3
Median total income $	**27,063**	**21,373**	**26,328**	**16,854**	**16,265**	**13,417**

** Guaranteed Income Supplement*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt

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Table 8: Prevalence of Low Income[1], BC Non-Immigrants and Immigrants, by Period of Immigration, 2006 Census

	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
Total persons in private households in 2005	2,819,380	1,110,150	599,345	164,600	169,620	176,590
Total persons in economic families[2]	2,370,705	973,445	496,810	152,485	159,410	164,745
Below low income cut-off before tax (number)	245,640	205,405	50,855	38,840	48,000	67,715
Prevalence of low income before tax in 2005 (%)	10.4	21.1	10.2	25.5	30.1	41.1
Below low income cut-off after tax [3] (number)	177,785	155,915	33,415	28,460	37,720	56,310
Prevalence of low income after tax in 2005 (%)	7.5	16.0	6.7	18.7	23.7	34.2
Total persons not in econ. fam. (15 years & over)	448,670	136,705	102,530	12,110	10,210	11,845
Below low income cut-off before tax (number)	152,490	54,535	36,320	5,920	4,975	7,325
Prevalence of low income before tax in 2005 (%)	34	40	35	49	49	62
Below low income cut-off after tax (number)	119,175	42,220	25,975	5,135	4,420	6,690
Prevalence of low income after tax in 2005 (%)	26.6	30.9	25.3	42.4	43.2	56.5

[1] *Low Income Cut-off: Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more of their income than average on food, shelter and clothing.*

[2] *Economic family: refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. For the 2006 Census, foster children are considered economic family persons.*

[3] *After Tax: refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for 2005.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-564-XCB2006008.ivt

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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jul1/2009	% change on one year ago
BC	4,455.2	1.6
Canada	33,739.9	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Apr 27)		
(BC - at market prices)	2008	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	199,214	3.5
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	164,161	-0.3
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	37,466	-1.9
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	26,110	3.3
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Aug	2,660	0.0
Merchandise Exports - Aug	1,954	-8.2
Retail Sales - Aug	4,437	0.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12 month avg
(all items - Sep 2009)	one year ago	% change
BC	-1.2	0.4
Vancouver	-1.0	0.6
Victoria	-1.0	0.6
Canada	-0.9	0.6
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Oct '09	prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,461	0.3
Employed - BC	2,257	-0.6
Unemployed - BC	204	11.4
		Sep '09
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	8.3	7.4
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	8.6	8.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Nov 4/2009	Nov 5/2008
Prime Business Rate	2.25	4.00
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.80	6.35
- 5 year	5.84	7.20
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Nov 4/2009	Nov 5/2008
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0647	1.1596
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9392	0.8562
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Oct '09	one year ago
BC	808.81	1.7
Canada	815.58	2.7

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Population Highlights - NEW

Population Highlights is a new BC Stats periodical that replaces both Migration Highlights and Immigration Highlights. This release provides detailed current information on population flows between British Columbia and other provinces/territories and the rest of the world, as well as other components of population change. Also, a feature article provides additional analysis on a topic of interest related to migration or immigration issues.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/pr_pop.asp

Small Business Profile 2009

The 2009 Edition of the annual profile of small business in British Columbia is now available. The report provides information on British Columbia's small businesses, including number of businesses, employment and small business' contribution to the provincial economy.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/sm_bus.asp#sbp

Population & Household Projections

The latest British Columbia population projections (PEOPLE 34) are now available. BC Stats produces population and household projections for British Columbia and for a number of sub-provincial geographies in the province, including: Development Regions, Regional Districts, Health Authorities, Health Service Delivery Areas, Local Health Areas, College Regions, School Districts, and six Special Regions.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/poppproj.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Labour Force Statistics, September 2009
- Earnings & Employment Trends, Sept. 2009
- Tourism Sector Monitor, October 2009

Next week

- Exports, September 2009

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